FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,579.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 89]

The Exposition.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—As the long looked for and anxiously awaited Exposition is now in full running order, and as accurate ideas can be formed concerning it, I consented to write a brief but truthful account of it to the press of North Carolina; but this morning I see a correspondnce coming from the pen of a Northern gentleman and knowing that our people wish to hear what outsiders think of the State and its display, I give you the letter in full and will, next week, write you from a North Carolinian's standpoint. I will, however, say that those who fail to see the displays now on exhibition will certainly miss what every citizen of our State should behold. And I will further say, for the information of those desiring to come, that the hotel accommodations are complete and abundant. The city authorities having taken it in hand to see that every person who visits the exposition will be accommodated with a comfortable place to stay at. It having been reported that charges were made for water, we wish to say once for all that there is plenty of good ice water, in nice coolers, at every door in the exposition building *Free as the air we breathe.*

J. T. P.

North Carolina.

[State that Rivals California—Chunks of Pure Gold—Valuable New Gems that Sell for Prices Equal to the Diamond—Trees of Huge Diameter that are used as Offices.

MR. EDITOR:—As I am in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, where the State Exposition is in progress and will continue until the 28th of the present month, I hope you will allow me to give your readers a faint idea of the *immense exhibit*. Really, I am so greatly surprised and carried away in amazement, that I am at a loss to know where to begin. The first thing that strikes me most forcibly is that any one State possesses so many varied resources and in such inexhaustible quantities. Being far removed from this State our ideas of her have always been very closely associated with those of "tar, pitch and turpentine." But, not so now. This exhibit tears away the glass, through which we had seen her but dimly, and we behold an empire; vast, rich and virgin.

Energy and enterprise have penetrated the deep recesses of the earth and brought up rich and sparkling gems and ores, which form one of the most glittering conglomerations that adorns the diadem of any State in the Union.

On tables and shelves, arranged for the purpose, are large nuggets of pure, or almost pure gold, crystals, silver, copper, iron, mica, coal of several varieties, *ita etcetera* or ill xible rand stone, amethystes, sapphires, &c., &c. Last, but not least, are beautiful specimens of the new and valuable gem, known as the Hiddenite. This mineral is said to be more valuable than the diamond and is found only in this State. The display shows that North Carolina produces every manner of fruit or grain that can be grown in any State, and as fine in quality as that gathered from any soil.

The displays of machinery, art and handicraft, show that the people of North Carolina are not wanting in genius or mental ability.

A most wonderful curiosity was pointed out to me in the Albemarle exhibit, being the trunk of a mammoth cypress tree, inside of which can be quartered one company of the State Guard, thirty-three in number. Time and searching may yet compel California and the Yellow Stone National Park to hand the banner for large trees down to North Carolina.

The people seem to have awakened from their lethargy and appear to have all the energy of giants refreshed with new wine. They have just discovered that they are surrounded by untold millions of undeveloped wealth, and they will soon command a position as a State commensurate with their resources, wealth and ability.

It certainly eclipses any State exhibit that I have ever seen, and my surprise at all this array of wealth could not have been greater had I suddenly and unexpectedly awakened from a night's repose in some foreign country!

I shall never regret having visited the old North State and seeing this magnificent display.

PROSPECTOR.

MR. GARRETT'S AMBITION.—The late Mr. John W. Garrett seems to have had a worthy ambition to be the Stephen Girard of Baltimore. His will makes munificent bequests for charitable purposes, and if its provisions are carried out according to his evident intentions, his name will go down to a remote posterity as one of the greatest of public benefactors. It is probable that this will be the case, too, for he intrusts the execution of his will to his three children, in a beautiful confidence that they will do exactly as their father desired, even to the putting out of their hands the sum of $50,000 annually during their lives. Mr. Garrett was a man of large ideas and generous impulses, and the characters of his children, so far as they have been demonstrated, are like his. The bequest, in their hands, will be likely to do great work for the welfare of Baltimore; and this not only by its direct expenditures, but by its influence upon the devises of other wealthy men, just as Johns Hopkins' endowment of a magnificent university seems to have stimulated Mr. Garrett to emulation in good works. It is a noble ambition to have one's name remembered as a benefactor of his home city, and it is highly creditable to America that so many of her rich men spend their money in that direction.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

An enthusiastic organ declares that the people everywhere seem delighted to offer Mr. Blaine honor. They could not well offer him anything he more needs.

The University Normal School.

[Dr. Shepherd, President of the College of Charleston, in N. C. Educational Journal for September.]

The Normal School is over, the parting word is said, the parting ode sung, and Chapel Hill has settled down into a dreamy and delicious tranquility that makes one feel as he traverses the campus, as if he were part of a picture, instead of a breathing reality—so overpowering is the all pervading quietude. The scene is one in which the peculiar genius of Wordsworth would have found supreme delight—"emotion remembered in tranquility" might have its "perfect work," amid the "perfect rest" that reigns in Chapel Hill. I think that I have enjoyed and appreciated Wordsworth under the inspiration of my congenial surroundings, more than at any previous period. * * * About three weeks ago, I came from the Normal School at Wilson, to the "Normal" at Chapel Hill. It was my special purpose quietly to observe the educational progress of the State during the two or three years that had intervened since my last visit to the University Normal School. I was gratified to discover the marked increase in assiduity, zeal and fidelity, the conspicuous absence of the beggarly elements of frivolity, as compared with previous years. The teachers in attendance—especially is this true of the ladies—seemed animated by a pure and lofty ambition, and had evidently set up for themselves an exalted standard of scholarly and professional attainment. It is with genuine gratification that I record my impressions of the work performed by our native North Carolina teachers in the Normal School Faculty. I lay unusual emphasis upon the fact, as I have observed a tendency to ignore and to disparage their labors, and to exaggerate by contrast, the skill and capability of the teachers introduced from Northern Schools. Without the slightest disposition to detract from the excellence of their elaborate systems of methodology, I can imagine no reason for subjecting our State and our teachers to a gratuitous humiliation by withholding the cordial recognition due to their eminent services in connection with the late University Normal School. The baleful laudations bestowed upon the teachers from without and the studious quiet observed in regard to those of native origin, is by implication, a gross reflection upon the competency and acquirements of the latter. Against such an inference, I desire here to enter my emphatic protest.

Whatever features of the late "Normal" may be obnoxious to criticism, nothing but unqualified approbation can be accorded to the great majority of those who compose it. The invincible energy of our North Carolina ladies may well arouse a sort of despairing admiration in many of the other sex. That excessive addiction to methodology, which is so marked a characteristic of the Common School of New England, was prominently displayed during the recent "Normal," by some of its oracles and propagandists. "Undevout *methodologists* run mad," constituted one of the central attractions of the course of instruction. There was no endeavor on the part of the apostles of this new dispensation to stimulate patient research, continuous study, or create lofty ideals of professional attainment; on the contrary, a fine spun empiricism, an elaborate mechanism, was systematically advocated and illustrated by example, as well as by precept. I confess to a feeling of serious apprehension when I contemplate the wide spread popularity of these insidious doctrines even in North Carolina, the last sanctuary of enlightened conservatism. To their intrinsic viciousness, they add the fascination of novelty, and are propagated with the amazing rapidity of a contagious disease. I have seen teachers radiant with hope and full of promise, blighted and withered under their baleful influence. Yet this heretical depravity is already deeply rooted in North Carolina, and has many blinded votaries among our teachers. If not counteracted by judicious and skillful agencies, it will result in the gradual crushing out of the spiritual and æsthetic life in all those that become perverts to its dogmas; enthusiasm, refined and delicate scholarship, "loyal nature and noble mind," will fade away before a cold self complacency, a heartless materialism; the frank, ingenuous character of our people will be assimilated to the intellectual constitution of those who have destroyed their material fortunes, and who are eager to complete the process by effacing all that is distinctive and ennobling in their social and spiritual life. It may be at some remote time if these tendencies are permitted to accomplish their logical result, that the present era in southern history will be described as was the mythical period in the history of Greece—"a past which was never present."

THE OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—We have an inquiry as to whether the alleged civil rights act stated to have been passed by the Ohio Legislature in 1882, was passed by a Democratic Legislature.

Turning to the *Tribune Almanac*, page 68, we find that the Legislature elected in Ohio in 1879 stood—Senate, Republicans, 22; Democrats, 15; House—Republicans, 69; Democrats, 45; Republican majority on joint ballot, 31. The Legislature elected in October, 1881, stood—Senate, Republicans, 70; Democrats, 11; House—Republicans, 70; Democrats, 35; Republican majority on joint ballot, 46. The next Legislature was elected in October, 1883. That Legislature was Democratic on joint ballot. It could not have passed the alleged civil rights bill of 1882.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Mr. George Bancroft was 84 years old Friday. He held his usual birthday reception at Newport, R. I., and was the recipient of a number of cablegrams, dispatches and letters from eminent personages congratulating him upon having attained such a great age.

Workingmen Indignant.

[Newton Enterprise.

The Republican party has maintained its ascendency at the North for many years, mainly by convincing the workingmen of manufacturing establishments that the high protective policy of the party inured to the benefit of the laboring men. The Democratic view has been that a high, prohibitory tariff was detrimental to the great farming masses of the country, both by causing them to pay exaggerated prices for every manufactured article, and because it shut their surplus produce out of all foreign markets, or at least caused England, France and Germany to buy just so much from us every year, as could not be procured from countries with whom friendly commercial relations exist. Further the Democratic party has held that while the immediate effect of a high tariff would be to raise the wages of mechanics and artisans, it would eventually become their greatest enemy. By abandoning all foreign trade, allowing our merchant marine to go to pieces, and unnaturally stimulating manufacturing by the high tariff laws, the supply would soon exceed the demand for goods in the United States. Then would come the closing up of factories, the reduction of wages and the suffering among a former highly favored class.

The experience of the last four years has proved that the Democratic view has always been the correct view of the question. Within these years grim hunger and destitution have nowhere been so alarming as among the laborers in manufactories and the iron and coal mines of the North and West. Hundreds of them have been compelled to abandon their former lucrative trades, and take to farming, an occupation also dragged down by these same unwise laws, yet one which still enabled strong-armed men to eke out an existence. To-day while another fierce conflict is waging between the advocates of this pernicious system and the advocates of reform, the newspapers are filled with accounts of reduction of wages, strikes, closing up of factories, throwing hundreds of laborers out of employment, deadly conflicts between classes driven to desperation by this inhuman treatment.

Still the Republican party professes to be the friend of the working men, and is exerting its might and main to blind them as to the effect of this tariff on their business and on the country at large. They try to make them believe that unless they vote for the Republican party their condition will even become worse. And worse than all, they are endeavoring to make these poor, ground down laborers, as they have at every other presidential election, pay the campaign expenses of the Republican party. Unable to any longer assess them directly, the rich manufacturers reduce wages a certain per cent and apply the reduction to the campaign fund. The operatives of a certain iron establishment in Pennsylvania have discovered the trick and have started a howl which is spreading to such an extent as to cause the Republicans in their mightiest stronghold to tremble and quake.

The account of the affair is copied below from the Reading, (Pa.) *Daily News*, kindly handed us by Maj. Finger, who received the marked copy from that staunch and intelligent Democrat, Dr. Schaeffer, so favorably remembered as a professor in the late session of the Newton Normal school.

The account of the discovery which Dr Schaeffer says is causing a great sensation in Pennsylvania, runs as follows:

The employees of the Brookes' iron mills at Birdsboro are considerably agitated over the attempt to make them contribute part of their hard-earned wages to the Republican campaign fund. About one week ago notices were conspicuously posted about the mill announcing that a reduction of ten per cent, in the wages of the men would go into effect October 1st.

To say that the men were surprised would be expressing it lightly. They were astonished and unable to account for it, because they knew that the price of nails had recently gone up, and that the firm was increasing the capacity of the mill by introducing eight additional nail machines.

Next day the mystery was solved. One of the men upon entering an out building found that a waste paper basket had just been emptied, and in the pile of scraps he found a letter from Chairman Cooper. This letter proved to be an earnest and urgent request to the Brookes for subscriptions to the Republican fund. It set forth the pressing need of such funds, and asked that the firm respond promptly. The letter was dated two days prior to the reduction. The finder of Mr. Cooper's missive put it into his pocket without saying a word, and when opportunity offered he tacked it up beside one of the notices announcing the reduction.

When the other employees read the letter and then the notice, it created the greatest excitement, and much indignation was expressed. It was soon torn down, and a diligent but unsuccessful effort was made by the firm to discover who tacked it up. Since then the mill hands have discussed the subject thoroughly, and it is yet a question whether they will submit to the extortion.

The amount of money that will be raised for the campaign fund by the reduction is over twenty-four hundred dollars a month.

The Duncannon, Pa., iron company recently posted a notice of a ten per cent. reduction in the wages of all employees, to go into effect on October 1, which so angered the latter that they hung James G. Blaine in effigy in the rolling mill, with a placard on his breast bearing the following words: "James G. Blaine is dead. The ten per cent. reduction killed him."

The estate of the late John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is estimated in the Baltimore *Sun* to be worth between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

[Letter from Mr. Tilden.

His Reply to the Address Presented by the National Convention.]

In response to the resolutions presented to him from the national democratic convention Saml. J. Tilden has written the following letter:

Grayslone, Oct. 6, 1884.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated the resolutions concerning me adopted by the late democratic national convention.

I share your conviction that the reform in the administration of the federal government, which is our great national want, and is indeed essential to the restoration and preservation of the government itself, can only be achieved through the agency of the democratic party, and by installing its representatives in the Chief Magistracy of the United States.

The noble, historical traditions of the democratic party, the principles in which it was educated, and to which it has ever been in the main faithful; its freedom from the corrupt influences which grow up in the prolonged possession of power, and the nature of the elements which constitute it, all contribute to qualify it for that mission.

The opposite characteristics and conditions which attach to the republican party make it hopeless to expect that that party will be able to give better government than the debasing system of abuses which, during its ascendency, has infected official and political life in this country.

The democratic party had its origin in the efforts of the more advanced patriots of the revolution to resist the perversion of our government from the ideal contemplated by the people. Among its conspicuous founders are Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, of Massachusetts, George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston, of New York, and George Wythe and James Madison, of Virginia. From the election of Mr. Jefferson as President in 1800, for sixty years the democratic party mainly directed our national policy. It extended the boundaries of the republic and laid the foundation of all our national greatness, while it preserved the limitations imposed by the constitution and maintained a simple and pure system of domestic administration.

On the other hand the republican party has always been dominated by principles which favor legislation for the benefit of particular classes at the expense of the body of the people. It has become deeply tainted with the abuses which naturally grow up during a long possession of unchecked power, especially in a period of civil war and false finance. The patriotic and virtuous elements in it are now unable to emancipate it from the sway of selfish interests which subordinate public duty to personal greed. The most hopeful of the best citizens it contains despair of its amendment except through its temporary expulsion from power.

It has been boastingly asserted by a modern Massachusetts statesman, struggling to reconcile himself and his followers to their presidential candidate, that the republican party contains a disproportionate share of the wealth, the culture and the intelligence of the country. The unprincipled Grafton, when taunted by James the Second with his personal want of conscience, answered, "That is true, but I belong to a party that has a great deal of conscience."

Such reasoners forget that the same claim has been made in all ages and countries by the defenders of old wrongs against new reforms. It was alleged by the tories of the American revolution against the patriots of that day. It was repeated against Jefferson and afterwards against Jackson. It is alleged by the conservatives against those who, in England, are now endeavoring to enlarge the popular suffrage.

All history shows that reforms in government must not be expected from those who sit serenely on the social mountain tops enjoying the benefits of the existing order of things. Even the Divine Author of our religion found His followers not among the self-complacent Pharisees, but among lowly minded fishermen.

The republican party is largely made up of those who live by their wits, and who aspire in politics to advantages over the rest of mankind similar to those which their daily lives are devoted to securing in private business.

The democratic party consists largely of those who live by the work of their hands, and whose political action is governed by their sentiments or imagination.

It results that the democratic party, more readily than the republican party, can be moulded to the support of reform measures which involve a sacrifice of selfish interests.

The indispensable necessity of our times is a change of administration in the great executive offices of the country. This, in my judgment, can only be accomplished by the election of the democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

CHEAP RATES.—John T. Patrick, Esq., Commissioner of Immigration for our State Board of Agriculture, has succeeded in making a very low rate of passage from foreign countries for persons to visit North Carolina with a view of making it their permanent home. The rate from Liverpool to the following named places is: Raleigh $19.20; Charlotte $22.20; Asheville $25.00. These rates include bunks, but not meals. Persons desiring to bring any of their people from the old country can secure the advantage of the above rates by addressing Mr. J. T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration, Raleigh, N. C. He will also furnish low rates to persons having friends in Northern and New England States who desire to locate in North Carolina.

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our special attention was directed.

An examination will convince the public that we are prepared to meet the wants of all classes.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.

Oct 1, 1884. 87tf

N. C., Harnett County,

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT—BEFORE THE CLERK.

N. W. Ray and Z. B. Newton, Adm'rs of Archibald McKay vs. J. M. Strong, John McKay, Arch'd McKay, M. A. McKay and others, Heirs of Arch'd McKay.

Special Proceeding to make Real Estate Assets.

THIS is a special proceeding by the Administrator of the Estate of Archibald McKay, late of Cumberland County, N. C., to sell his lands to pay his debts, in which the heirs of the said McKay are necessary parties; and it appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court, that the question involved is one of general or common interest to all of said heirs, and that they are very numerous, and that certain of said heirs hereinafter named and referred to, cannot after due diligence be found within the State; It is on motion, ordered, that a notice be published in the Fayetteville OBSERVER, a newspaper published in Fayetteville; N. C., for six weeks, requiring John M. Strong, John McKay, Archibald McKay, Wm. Rainey and wife Julia, and all the children and heirs of Alex. McKay, deceased; and of Mary Salmon Munn; and of Mary Ann Rowe; and of Elizabeth Shemwell; and of Chloe McCorquodale; and of Henrietta Purcell, and of Sarah Chloe McRorie, the names and residences of whom are unknown; and also any other heirs of the said Archibald McKay, whose names and residences are unknown; to appear at the Court House in Lillington on Tuesday, November 11th, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint filed in said proceeding; in default of which the petitioners will take a decree directing a sale of the lands of which said Archibald McKay died seized; and that the proceeds of such sale be applied to the payment of his debts; And it is further adjudged that on account of the impracticability of bringing all of said heirs before the Court, that one or more may defend said action for the whole.

J. W. ATKINS, Clerk of Superior Court of Harnett County.

Sept 12, 1884 85-6w

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July 3, 1884. 74-1y

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WALTER WATSON.

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Aug 7, 1884 79-6m

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1870. 1884.

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J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

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April 30, 1884. 65-6m

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Nov 29, 1883 43tf

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

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A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C

Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to

JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884 67-1y

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT received daily from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

RATES LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For information apply to

Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE, Gen'l Agent, No. 32 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884 83-3m

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mill's a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 23, 1880. 2-1y

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law

No. 2 OLD STREET, *FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS!

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 16, 1884

Of course revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the FAVORED CLASSES, who ask inequality as legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people.—THOS. A. HENDRICKS, at Indianapolis, Aug. 30.

OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Elections occurred in Ohio and West Virginia on Tuesday.

Ohio voted for Secretary of State, a Supreme Court Judge, and one member of the board of public works; also for circuit judges, county officers and members of Congress. At the last congressional election twelve democrats and nine republicans were returned as elected, but before the adjournment of Congress two republicans were unseated and their places given to democrats, making the delegation at present fourteen democrats to seven republicans. One of the present Congressmen, Hon. James S. Robinson, of the ninth district, heads the republican ticket for secretary of State, his democratic opponent being Hon. James W. Newman, present incumbent.

In 1880 the vote in Ohio stood:

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1880—October,	362,021	343,016	19,005
1880—President,	375,048	340,821	34,227

In West Virginia a full State ticket was chosen, consisting of Governor, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of schools and two Supreme Court judges. In addition, one-half of the State Senators, all the members of the House of Delegates and the following county officers were elected: Sheriffs, County and Circuit Court clerks, assessors, prosecuting attorneys, county commissioners and county surveyors. Hon. E. Willis Wilson heads the democratic State ticket for Governor, his republican and greenback opponent being Judge Edwin Maxwell. The election for Congressmen in West Virginia will not take place until the 4th day of November, the day on which the presidential electors are to be chosen. The present congressional delegation from West Virginia stands three democrats and one republican.

This year the Greenbackers, who four years ago numbered some 9,000 of the 55,322 given to Garfield and Weaver, have fused with the Republicans. In 1880 and 1882 the vote stood:

	Dem.	Opp.	Maj.
1880—Governor,	58,407	55,398	3,009
1880—President,	57,691	55,322	2,369
1883—Supreme J'dge,	46,651	43,440	3,211

THE RESULT.

A Great Victory in West Virginia!

In Ohio, the Dutch Capture Holland, with losses.

All the bulletins received by the OBSERVER were duly posted Tuesday night and yesterday. The following, however, from chairman Battle gives the last news to be had up to going to press:

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.

To E. J. Hale:

The Republicans claim Ohio by twenty thousand. The Democrats concede it by ten thousand. Eleven Republican Congressmen elected; nine Democratic; two doubtful. Hurd probably defeated. Election in Cincinnati the bloodiest ever known.

West Virginia Democratic by six to ten thousand. Very heavy vote in both States. Returns so far meagre. R. H. BATTLE.

AN OPPORTUNE HINT.

The declaration of the Democratic party is that a tariff levied for public purposes exclusively—that is, a tariff for revenue only—is not only the only lawful kind of tariff but the only kind which will not sooner or later lead to disaster to the very interests which seem at first to be protected by a "protective" tariff. While the working-men were prosperous, however, it was hard to induce them to listen to Democratic warnings. But the glut of the market caused by overproduction—which in turn is the result of the Republican tariff which prevents the exportation of our surplus—has stopped hundreds of factories and other industries, thrown the laborers therein out of work, and reduced the wages of the working man who is still able to get work. Great distress prevails in consequence among those who are technically designated as "laboring men," and now, of all times, is the time for pressing to the front the sound Democratic doctrine which will explain the cause of distress and the practice of which doctrine will remove it.

The excellent correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writing from Columbus, Ohio, on the eve of the election, makes some statements in this connection which convey a timely and useful hint to Democratic journals and speakers during the hot work needed from now till the 4th of November.

"Chairman Ogilvie, of the State committee" says this writer, "said to me that the republicans made their fight solely on the tariff, and on that they expected the victory. This is certainly true, for a republican victory, with the distracting local questions which have defeated the party in the two last elections still unsettled, can be due to no other consideration than that a majority of the voters of Ohio regard the tariff as of paramount importance to their interests. But it would be wrong to infer that a republican victory was due to popular belief in the soundness of republican tariff arguments and assertions. The republican speakers and press have been permitted to make uncontradicted the most reckless and one-sided statements as to the results of a protective tariff. The democratic speakers and newspapers have almost without exception eschewed the tariff and confined themselves to the discussion of local issues and attacks on the personal integrity and public life of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Hendricks in his speeches in Ohio has said a great deal about the tariff, but he has only touched the edge of the subject. Two or three of the democratic candidates for Congress in manufacturing districts have found it absolutely necessary to reply to the arguments of their opponents and expose the tariff fallacies permitted to go unchallenged in all the rest of the State.

"Mr. Carlisle is the only speaker from outside the State who has met the tariff issue fairly and squarely. His treatment of the subject was so comprehensive, masterly and convincing as to arouse the thoughtful attention of the people, and even elicit commendation from his political opponents. It is too late now to repair the error, if error it should prove to be, but many of the leading democrats are not assured in their own minds that it has been the part of wisdom to avoid the intelligent discussion of a vital and momentous question upon which the people desire to be informed."

In this connection, too, a recent letter from the distinguished political economist, Professor Sumner, of Yale College, to the editor of the OBSERVER is also pertinent. "I do not believe," says Professor Sumner, "that the tariff can be kept out of the campaign. The Republicans are spreading lies and folly about it." And, speaking for the people of his section whose paramount manufacturing interests have forced a keener study of economic questions in general and of the cause of the present distress in particular, he adds: "They do not, however, succeed very well in bamboozling people this year."

Let our stump speakers be prepared to meet the issue, so that the same record may be made for North Carolina.

WISE WORDS FROM GOV. SEYMOUR.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* makes some extracts from a recent letter of Governor Seymour, of New York, which we commend to the consideration of the "laboring man" and the farmer, as follows:

"There are evidences that they (European nations) mean to put charges on these articles, and Republican speeches are highly approved by British and Continental journals. France and other European countries have already prohibited the importation of some of our provisions, and they contemplate further action in the same direction. It is urged with truth that if we give prosperity to our manufacturers all other industries would be benefited, but it is also true that if we harm our farming, carrying and commercial pursuits we bring great disasters upon our manufacturers. Our agricultural interest is the most important of all, not only on account of the great value of farm products, but from the fact that more of our citizens are engaged in it than in any other pursuit.

"There is no free trade in our country. There will be none if high tariff men do not call it into existence by extreme measures. There is a general complaint of the burdens of taxation; they add to the cost of production, and thus cut down the amount of our exports and turn the balance of trade against us, and thus harm all industries. It is our duty, then, at this election to consider and discuss the interests of all our industries, and to legislate not to build up one at the cost of the others, but to benefit all.

"Taxes imposed by our government should be reduced for other reasons. They are not only hurtful to our farmers, mechanics and laboring men, but also to our manufacturers, for no pursuit can be prosperous when all others are depressed. The outlook for our farming interests is not favorable.

"The outlook for our grain and cattle raisers is not favorable unless by a wise policy we can avert the dangers which threaten them. Light taxes as tariff would drive them from European ports. Our farmers engaged in the dairy business are not at this time as prosperous as they were in years past. If, therefore, the British government should yield to the demand of its landowners, made in effect like the declarations of the late National Republican convention, that the imposition of duties on foreign imports should not be made for revenue, but to protect the rights and wages of labor and to give to capital its just reward, the result would be disastrous to our dairy interests, and all other agricultural interests. It is clearly our duty to give attention to the interests not of one only but of all pursuits. The fears I have expressed may be unfounded, but surely it is our duty in a Presidential election to study with care the interests of all pursuits and of all sections of our country."

THE PLYMOUTH EXAMINER.—We have received the first number of the *Plymouth Examiner*, a 24 column weekly Democratic newspaper, just issued at the historic town of Plymouth on the Roanoke. The editor is the writer's old friend and college-mate, Capt. Thos. S. Armistead, a gentleman of ability and unusual culture, who will make a newspaper, we doubt not, worthy of himself and deserving of the abundant patronage which the rich Roanoke valley is able to afford.

POLITICS IN WILMINGTON.—We learn from Mr. Iredell Meares, chairman of the committee on public speaking of the Young Men's Democratic Club of New Hanover, that his club is doing a great work for the Democracy in that county. Mr. Thos. W. Strange is President of the club, and Messrs. J. H. Currie and E. J. Lilly, Jr., among its officers.

TWO CONVERTS.—Dr. Grisson, the Republican Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, and S. L. Patterson, Esq., a leading Republican of the Yadkin Valley, both repudiate Dr. York as a man unfit to be the Governor of a State.

The reader will find a great deal of excellent political reading on the first and fourth pages.

New York Correspondence.

Brave News for the Democracy.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Since my last letter (Sept. 29th) some fine work has been done by all parties engaged in the quadrangular fight now going on. Blaine is still in Ohio attended by Elkins, Clayton, Robeson and Dorsey—four of a kind and all knaves. They are playing their hand for all it is worth, but I still think we will get the odd trick. Never in the history of American politics has such a fierce battle been fought. There can be no doubt but that "our friends, the enemy," are well supplied with "the boodle," and that by bribery and corruption they will carry the State if possible. However, the Democrats are meeting them at every point, and those best acquainted with Ohio politics think it more than likely that we will come off victors. It is useless now, or on the eve of election for me to go into an analysis of the vote heretofore polled by the respective parties, as your readers will know the result before they read this letter. I have conceded Ohio to the republicans all along, and feel that less than 10,000 majority for Robinson will be a democratic victory—though 20,000 would inspire the wavering supporters of Blaine with new life and hope.

Nothing, however, can stop the flow of the tide which is rolling in with irresistible force from the tumultuous sea of public opinion towards honest Grover Cleveland, and Blaine will go down to his political grave in the angry billows on the 4th of November next.

The democratic party has been peculiarly fortunate this year in securing ammunition for aggressive warfare. Every succeeding revelation is a source of astonishment to those who either believed Blaine to be a man of integrity or of too much shrewdness to place himself in anybody's power. No sooner does the sound of one explosion die away than the report of another reverberates along the line and checks the Republican movement.

Since the opening of the fight Mr. Blaine has been constantly writing letters of explanation, and the more he writes the more he has to explain, for distinguished and reliable citizens prove him a liar every time.

The letter written by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to Gen. Alger, candidate for Governor of Michigan, which I enclose is, in my judgment, the most significant and valuable contribution yet made to the literature of the campaign. Beecher says Blaine is * * * dim-eyed in distinction between truth and untruth, as a definition of the word *liar*. That is g o l! *very good!!* But I'll pass, as you'll publish the letter in extenso—for it is even better than the Mulligan series.

Yesterday the Sanborn series came out, all these with the Hocking Valley series, and Judge Thurman's arraignment of Blaine as a copartner with Gould, Huntington and Dillon in their attempt to swindle the Government in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific R. R. matter are crushing Blaine to earth. Desertions from him continue and Republican Cleveland Clubs are forming all over the north and west.

One of our salesmen returning from northern New York to-day, reports affairs in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., as simply astounding. This gentleman is a republican, but for Cleveland. His home is in Pottsdam, St. Lawrence County, and he says that it is the very hot-bed of republicanism, that the political complexion of the community is so black that a democrat requires a lantern to see how to get about in the day time, and yet they have formed a Cleveland Club with over a hundred republican members.

The Republican Association held a stormy meeting in my ward last Tuesday, when the Vice President, Treasurer and several prominent members resigned, and the meeting was hastily adjourned in order to prevent it from being converted into a Cleveland Club. So it is everywhere, and so the good work goes on.

The meeting in Wall Street, on Thursday last was a wonderful outpouring of the solid business men of the various Exchanges in the city. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which the people greeted the speakers or the eagerness with which elegantly dressed and wealthy down-towners pressed and scrauged through the crowd to hear the democratic gospel preached. Then the meeting at night in and about Union Square, the Academy of Music, Irving Hall, &c., &c., was a monster.

Tammany is to have a big meeting all to themselves soon—a genuine Cleveland Rally, and it will be a *good* one.

I rather think the Boss has been a little too previous in nominating candidates for everything in sight, but still think there will be a good many vacancies on their ticket if we hold our own in Ohio, and the other Democratic organizations will be invited to fill up the gaps. However, it don't make much difference: New York State is safe for Cleveland.

This week Brooklyn is to have the grandest demonstration ever attempted in this section. Gov. Cleveland and ex-Gov. Hendricks are to be here. A barbecue at which three oxen are to be roasted, and all the political organizations of the city and surrounding country will join in a reception to our candidates.

The long expected letter of Mr. Tilden was published here on the 8th, and it presents the central issue of the campaign, the issue of administrative reform, with vigor and in convincing shape. Volumes could be written on it, but I leave it for the comments of your readier and more graceful pen than mine.

I was invited to address a German Republican Cleveland Club last Tuesday night and followed Col. Beecher, a son of Henry Ward. I painted the old man red, and the young man's face was similarly colored, his face being wreathed in smiles of approval at my eulogiums upon his Pa. Truly "politics make strange bed-fellows," for who would have thought that I, an ex-rebel, so-called, would ever have advocated, on the same platform, the election of the same man to the Presidency, as Henry Ward Beecher.

The Southern trade is about over for the season, and we have little else to do but talk politics.

We have had with us for a week, Mrs. John L. Holmes, formerly of Wilmington, now of Florida, and Mr. Holmes's many friends in North Carolina will, doubtless, be glad to learn of his complete recovery, and that he is doing well at the practice of law in Jacksonville. Yours, J. H. A.

The Great Meeting in New York.

In the great demonstration in New York last Thursday night one hundred thousand persons participated; thirty thousand men bore torches; and twenty thousand business men turned out in procession. Speeches were made by Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Roswell P. Flower, ex Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Senator Eaton, Gov. Abbett, and others.

Said Mr. Flower:

The party in power has failed to reduce taxation. It saw the necessity for a reduction in 1881 and 1882. It had all the means necessary to carry it through. It empowered a tariff commission, composed of five men, to hunt up statistics and to do the very things you had elected Congressmen to do, and finally, after keeping business in a state of suspense for two years, succeeded in passing a bill which reduced tariff taxation three millions of dollars. The party in power rejected a bill reducing the revenues eighty-two millions, which I had the honor to propose in the Forty-seventh Congress, and I hold that that party is responsible for all the demoralization of business and all the lack of employment for labor from that time to the present. Had the leaders been statesmen they would have done the proper thing at the proper time, and reduced taxation then. Who among you would vote for a Supervisor of a town who would collect $50,000 yearly more than was needed, and keep the surplus in a bank while you yourselves were borrowers? Who would vote for a Mayor who would countenance the levy of 1 per cent. more taxes than was necessary, while you yourselves were striving to pay bills that were past due? Who would vote for a Governor or Comptroller who persisted in collecting from you five millions per annum in excess of what was needed for an economical administration of the State government? I am glad to think that there are comparatively few men in this great city who will vote to continue in power a party that for the past four years has been collecting nearly one hundred millions per annum over and above the requirements of Government and Sinking Fund, while we have not been able to pay our own debts, and the evidences of our wealth have been turning to ashes in our strong boxes. (Loud cheers.)

The candidate of the Republican party declares in his letter of acceptance that the surplus revenue accruing from this excessive taxation is wisely being applied to the extinguishment of the public debt. Previous to this utterance he advocated the distribution of the surplus among the States, with a view of making them more subservient to the General Government, and aiding the weaker ones at the expense of those in which the revenues are collected. But there is an easier way out of this difficulty than the one he proposes. Let the people keep their own money and spend it as they please. The revenues can be reduced $75,000,000 without harm to labor or to capital, and should be reduced without disturbing a single industry in this country. The public debt cannot be paid faster than it is due, except at ruinous premiums, and it will require only $24,000,000 a year to pay all of it that falls due previous to 1907. A debt is a curse, but the greatest curse is a debt that bears the shortest interest. The indebtedness of the States, cities, counties and towns in the United States amounts to over $1,100,000,000, and bears interest at from 5 to 19 per cent. per annum. It is time that a policy should be framed for our Federal Government by which the people will be relieved of some of their burdens and an opportunity given them to pay off their State and local and private obligations at the same time the national debt is being extinguished. We want a change. We want a President who will surround himself with those who can investigate every department of the Government without fear of hurting the feelings of their uncles, their cousins and their aunts. (Renewed cheering.)

Who will, as a business man, inquire whether the Government cannot be more economically administered—

Who will look over the books of the Treasury—

Who will be diffident about making Star-route contracts—

Who will see that his Commissioner of Pensions has time to attend to the claims of honest pensioners, instead of spending his time in politics in Ohio—

Who will discharge all useless office-holders and bring business like order out of the chaos of the departments at Washington—

In short, we want to elect an honest and efficient Executive. Such a one our candidate, Grover Cleveland, has shown himself to be as Mayor and Governor.

Said ex-Lieut. Gov. Dersheimer:

I think that the Government must have an honest policy, and I propose briefly to call your attention to a few facts which to me seem to have a grave import. On the 30th of June last the debt of this country was $1,226,000,000. I mention round numbers—perhaps it was a few thousand dollars more than that. During the four years before the 30th day of June last we had paid for the extinguishment of the debt $497,000,000, or $124,000,000 a year. Remember that this was in addition to paying the interest of the debt, and that these vast sums were applied to the principal alone. There are three per cents., payable at the option of the Government, amounting to $224,000,000; then there are four and one-half per cents., payable after September, 1891, amounting to $250,000,000; then there are four per cents., payable after July 1, 1907, amounting to $730,000,000. So it appears that the only debt that we can pay off at our option are the three per cents, and that this will be paid by the 30th day of April, 1885, and that after the 1st of May, 1886, the only way will be for the Secretary of the Treasury to come here into this street, and give to the holders of bonds whatever they ask. Now, I say, in view of these facts, that it is idle to talk of honest public men with such a temptation as this before their eyes, and with more than $100,000,000 in the Treasury.

Said ex Gov Solamon, of Wisconsin:

I am not a politician, nor do I talk to you as a politician, but I have been for twenty four years a member of the Republican party. I worked and voted for Abraham Lincoln and for every one of his successors in office. I cannot at this time, Republican as I am, support Jas. G. Blaine. Pardon me if I, as a Republican, speaking to a large number of Republicans, address myself to you and say why I cannot support him and why Republicans generally should not support him. When, on the 24th of April, 1876, Mr. Blaine arose in the House of Representatives for the purpose of declaring that the charges made against his honor were false, when he undertook to support his position, the people of the United States, with the exception of a few who knew him better, believed that what he then said was absolutely true. The people had not yet learned that he possessed the audacity to state a deliberate falsehood. It was not a long time before the statements he there made turned out to be false. Charged as he was with having held $150,000 worth of bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, acquired by him without any money consideration, he undertook to deny the fact, and called such a charge merely an idle rumor. (Laughter.) In the face of this fact, a few weeks after it was shown in Blaine's own handwriting that he had aided in selling these bonds, and had secured a consideration for them. He claimed that he owned but a small portion of the bonds, and that he had paid for them as other people would have done. That was false. It was known afterwards that he never paid a cent for them except as by his influence as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He claimed in his statement that the transaction with the railroad company had been open as the day and that if he had to conceal anything he would not have entered into the business at all. Yet it was proved that he was determined to conceal his connection with railroad concerns and his own letters proved it. (Applause.) It was shown by these letters that Mr. Blaine had been in Congress for fourteen years. He had been the leader of the Republican party there and the Speaker of the House for six years. It was shown that his statements before the committee appointed to investigate his conduct were absolutely false. When the investigating committee organized by the House of Representatives met, a certain James Mulligan, with certain letters from Blaine, which he supposed had been destroyed when he made his previous statements, appeared before the committee. Then it was that the people saw his former statements proven by his own letters to be false; then it was that they saw him placed before the country as a man devoid of personal honor. Although he tried to keep the letters away from the committee of investigation, yet by force of circumstances he was compelled to lay such of them as he saw fit before the people and before Congress. The publication of the letters destroyed his chances of becoming the Presidential candidate of the Republican party in 1876. A convenient sunstroke also proved acceptable at that time. (Laughter.)

Now he has been brought up again as a candidate. When his nomination was made there arose a protest in the Republican party against a man whose record was as corrupt as his. The Republican party had sought to nominate a man who should sit in the chair of Washington as the model statesman of the American people. They declared that his bad record had been cleared up. A few weeks ago the second batch of the Mulligan letters appeared. I do not propose to go through them and show in every one marks of improper actions on his part. I need not even refer to the fact that he used the influence of his position for lucre. You all are familiar with these facts. There is one of them, however, which throws a glaring light upon his official character and upon his private honor. Upon the 16th of April, 1876, he wrote a 'confidential' letter to Warren Fisher, with the admonition, 'Burn this.' (Laughter.) He asked this friend to do an act of friendship such as he himself would do if occasion should require it. He begs him to give him a certificate of character in the form of a letter such as he himself had dictated. (Laughter.) He asked him to say that he (Fisher) had heard of the absurd rumor that he (Blaine) had owned $150,000 worth of Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds and that he had paid nothing for them. He begged Fisher to say that he owned but few of these bonds, and those he possessed he had paid for in money. Fisher accommodated him by replying that he, Blaine, had been able to make more money out of the transaction than any other interested person and that all it had cost him was a little political influence that he possessed as Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Laughter.) We have proofs that the certificate of character he asked Fisher to sign was wholly false from beginning to end. Blaine knew it was false and so did Fisher. (Applause.) I could tell you of other letters in which Mr. Blaine has shown that he has compromised his honor for the sake of lining his pockets with gold, but time forbids.

To-day he stands convicted of having prostituted his high office as Speaker of the House for the purpose of obtaining a pecuniary interest in enterprises of a highly speculative character, dependent on legislation from Congress in which he held the position of Speaker. (Applause.) He stands convicted of having said what was not true. He has uttered false statements regarding his interest in questionable transactions for the purpose of deceiving the people. (Applause.) He stands convicted by his own letters of undertaking to secure false witnesses in support of false statements. (Applause.) Thus he has convicted himself of high crimes and misdemeanors not only before the people but before the civilized world. His name will go down to posterity as such, no matter what the people do about it. (Applause.) This is his record, and that is why I as an Independent Republican, and thousands of others who think as I do, cannot support him as a candidate for the Presidency.

THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN RECORDS.—They tell their own story. The rate of taxation in North Carolina was

In 1869, Republican, 80 cents on	$100
In 1874, Democratic, 31¼ cts. on	"
In 1875, Democratic, 29½ cts. on	"
In 1881, Democratic, 28 cts. on	"
In 1883, Democratic, 25 cts. on	"
In 1884, Democratic, nothing.	

COST OF LEGISLATURE.

In 1868	$430,958
In 1870	212 893
In 1872	169 396
In 1874	109 234
In 1876	81 823
In 1881	56 259
In 1883	57,478

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

In 1869	nothing.
In 1870	$ 42,862
In 1877	289,213
In 1878	324 287
In 1880	352,882
In 1881	409 656
In 1882	509,736
In 1883	725,000

These figures are from the State records If you doubt them, search the records which are open to all.

Cut this out and paste it in your hat and show it to your neighbor. When a Republican says the Democratic party is not a friend to public schools, show the figures and compare the figures when the Republicans were in power with those of Democratic administration.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—The Boston correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes that journal under date of October 7, as follows:

The presidential campaign in this State is the most remarkable ever known in Massachusetts politics, and it is impossible to tell, with any confidence in the accuracy of a prediction, what the outcome will be. Not only are there four presidential tickets in the field, but there are also four sets of candidates for gubernatorial preferment. The outcry against Blaine is loud and earnest, and if Butler were out of the fight Massachusetts would without doubt give her electoral vote to Cleveland. As the campaign now stands Cleveland has a fighting chance of defeating Blaine in this State. It cannot be gainsayed that Butler has a strong following of personal admirers, and their enthusiasm and numbers are something astonishing; but it is also true that a very large proportion of those who cheer him in public and laud him in private will cast their votes for Cleveland. The machinery of the democratic party of the State is entirely in the possession of the Cleveland wing, and the pressure will be brought to bear on the Butler following at a time when it will do the most good. The Cleveland meetings held by the Democrats have been very largely attended, and the Democratic leader's name is vociferously cheered whenever mentioned.

APPOINTMENTS OF COL. W. J. GREEN

(SPEAKING TO BEGIN AT 2 P. M.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Rhodes's Mill, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
Buckhorn, Thursday, Oct. 23.
Billy Smith's Store, Friday, Oct. 24.

BLADEN COUNTY.

White Oak, Monday, Oct. 27.
Clarkton, Tuesday, Oct. 28.
Westbrook, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Major Charles W. McClammy, Democratic Elector for the third district, will also speak at several of the above named places on date of appointment. [tf

FLAG RAISING.—Remember the big meeting of the Cleveland, Scales and Bennett Club at Lumber Bridge next Saturday. Distinguished speakers will be present.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE have about concluded, after this season, to confine our business *in this department* to taking measures and ordinary individual suits. To this end we have made arrangements with two fashionable Broadway Merchant Tailoring establishments and are now prepared to show samples and take measures, and can guarantee a fit.

We will clear out our present stock of Ready-Made Clothing at *reduced prices.*

Call in and select a suit, or let us order one made for you to measure.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

Oct 16, 1874 80-3t

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 [illegible]
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, November 11, 1884—47th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2 000	10 000
10	do	1000	10 000
20	do	500	10 000
100	do	200	20 000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25 000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6 75
9	do	do 500	4 50
9	do	do 250	2 250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$365,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Oct. 16, 1884. 89 4t

STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES. BLAINE and LOGAN. } Just Ready
712 Royal octavo pages; 67 full page Illustrations.
TILDEN, CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS
774 Royal octavo pages; 35 full page Illustrations.
Best Terms ever offered to Agents. Outfit Free and all Freight Paid.
Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO.,
New York or Chicago.

Oct 16, 1884. 89-1y

FOUND!

FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.
A REMEDY that Mr C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes *saved her life.*
A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given $500 as soon as I would a nickel for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."
A REMEDY in regard to which, S. J. Cassells, M. D., Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which *it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed.*
A REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last twenty years the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the disease for which it is recommended.
A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: *"I have examined its receipt* and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."
A REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family, with the "utmost satisfaction" and recommended it to three families "who found it to be just what it is recommended."
A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Iverson, & Dennison say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of *absolute merit.*"
A REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."
A REMEDY by which Dr. Gaugh of LaGrange, Ga., says "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."
A REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Huss, Notasulga, Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."
A REMEDY about which Maj. John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, *always with absolute success.*"
A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

THIS GREAT REMEDY IS

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

Send for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

"QUALITY TELLS THE STORY."

OUR ROASTED COFFEES

are the best. A trial will prove all we say.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Sept 25, 1884 86tf

REMOVAL.

MR. H. R. NOVITZKY begs to announce to the public that he has removed to one of the elegant new buildings half a block west of his late store, where a cordial invitation is extended to all to visit him

Sept 25, 1884. 86-4t

HAMS,

BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS' SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.

Fe'y 6, 1884. 53tf

Gambrill's Superlative Flour

can be always bought of

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Headquarters

FOR

CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BEING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY

HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS

The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,

and he is prepared to sustain it and to

SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS.

HIS STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTH'S,
BOY'S and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

is immense! unsurpassed! and complete!

His specialty is the

London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.

The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept 25, 1884 86tf

NEW FALL OPENING

AT

Pemberton's New Store.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from the Grand Openings in the Northern Markets of all the

NEW FALL STYLES,

and is now prepared to please the most fastidious in every thing that is beautiful and attractive.

Dress Goods,

His stock of Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles SILKS, SATINS, PLAIN and BROCADE VELVETS in all shades; FLANNEL SUITINGS, CASHMERES, DRAP D'ALMA, OTTOMAN and MYOSOTIS CLOTHS, a beautiful and new fabric.

Embroideries.

A great variety of Ladies' Ready-made Underwear, Embroidered Skirts, Chemises, Night Robes, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Misses' Fall and Winter Cloaks and Wraps.

In this line he will say without fear of contradiction that his assortment surpasses any display ever offered in this city, and assures his friends they will have no excuse to send North for anything in this line this season.

Call and examine his beautiful

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS AND NEWMARKETS,

&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

In this line he offers the BEST MAKES of the country, and warrants their STYLE and DURABILITY to surpass Zeigler's.

House-Furnishing Goods.

BRUSSELS, INGRAIN and 3 ply CARPETINGS in great variety; VELVET RUGS, FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—some very beautiful.

Ready-Made Clothing.

He offers this season the finest stock of

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

ever displayed in this market, which were bought at greatly reduced prices. Great bargains will be offered in this department.

A cordial invitation is extended to his friends and the public generally to call and see his beautiful and well lighted NEW STORE; a welcome and polite attention will always be given whether you make purchases or not.

Give us a call.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 30, 1884. 87 1tF

W. J. McDonald, Jr.,

Green Street,

(next door to J. N. Smith's),

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all grades of TOBACCOS and TOBACCONISTS' GOODS, and FINE FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

A Lot of Low Grade Tobacco 11 inch 5s and 10 inch 6s.

25,000 CIGARS, from very fine to common.

PURE LIQUORS for Medicinal Purposes.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

Oct. 9, 1884. 88 2t

BOARDERS.

MRS. C. U. ROBINSON having taken the house recently occupied by Mr. G. G. Mc-rover, next to the Baptist Church, will be prepared by the 15th of the month to board two or three gentlemen. Also to serve meals singly.

Terms reasonable.

Oct 9, 1884. 88 2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 16, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dollar (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper continued after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. A. PEMBERTON—Great Bargains.
BROADFIELD REGULATOR CO—Found!
ROSE & LEAK—Ready Made Clothing.
W. S. GOODSPEED—Standard Biographies.
A. DAUPHIN—Louisiana State Lottery.
ROSE & LEAK—Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE CLEVELAND, SCALES AND GREEN Club meets to-morrow night.

STAND BY THE COUNTY TICKET, Democrats! Vote for McQUEEN and the whole ticket!

THE WATERS OF THE SAND-HILLS.—Our wells seem inexhaustible. We hear that in the vicinity of Greensboro and other points in the west the wells are drying up completely.

REMEMBER, White men, if Powers is elected and rewards those who elect him, we may have a negro jailor, a negro deputy sheriff.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.—The OBSERVER Supplement, this week, contains the Premium List of the 22d Annual Fair, which will be held Nov. 11 to 14, prox.

MCDUFFIE'S MAP.—The map of Cumberland county, drawn by Mr. McDuffie, is very much admired, and fills a long-felt want by giving exact and comprehensive descriptions of the topography and capabilities of our county. We hear that he has sold a great many of these maps.

COTTON BURNED.—We learn that the alarm of fire last Friday night was caused by the burning of some cotton in the Wagon-yard. The cotton belonged to a Mr. Hatcher, who lives on the east side of the river, and was probably ignited by a spark from the camp-fire. The loss was not very great.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. J. Myrover, we regret to see, has returned from Baltimore where the celebrated Dr. Chisholm performed a successful operation upon his eyes for cataract.

Capt. J. E. P. Daingerfield and Mr. Geo. R. Haigh, their many friends are glad to learn, are both in better health.

WEATHER PROPHECIES.—Looking over the almanac of one of the most celebrated weather prophets, we see that he predicted much rain in North Carolina in September, with an average of one rain a week for October. The prophet must try again. November affords a good chance to recover his reputation. Let him predict rain for that month, in the law of general average, there should be an incessant rain fall in November.

THE FAYETTEVILLE RIFLE SHOTS.—Our rifle boys would have shown the State what good shooting was at the late trial of skill in that direction had they been permitted a short rest after the exhausting drill. Even though they were marched straight from the parade to the shooting grounds they excelled all other competitors. It is a pity, however, that the arrangements had not been different: several hours march and drilling under a scorching sun is not calculated to steady nerves for close shooting.

QUICK TRANSIT FOR THE C. F. & Y. V.—Col. Gray, who has spent a day or two in town, informs us that he expects by the 1st of November to begin running passenger trains from Bennettsville to Greensboro and back. The speed will be 20 miles an hour. Trains will leave Bennettsville about 12 midnight and reach Fayetteville, 58 miles, by 3 A. M.; and Greensboro, 97 miles further, in time for breakfast, and the Northern connection at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Greensboro at 10 A. M., reach Fayetteville at 3 P. M., and Bennettsville, say, at 6. The freight trains with passenger car attached will run as now, and supply local travel.

THE GOVERNOR IN FAYETTEVILLE.—Governor Jarvis arrived from Rockfish a little before nightfall on Tuesday. At half past seven a procession headed by the Cornet Band, with torches, escorted him to the stand erected in front of the Overbaugh House on Green street, where he delivered a powerful speech two hours' duration. It was in the main the same as his speech at Rockfish, reported in another column, but addressed more particularly to the laboring men. A great crowd listened to him attentively, applauded him again and again, and reluctantly consented to let him rest after two great speeches in one day.

The people of Cumberland are proud of their Governor, and the Democrats of town and county thank him for the good work he has done the cause in their midst.

SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.—Cold weather is upon us.

The birds suffered yesterday, and so did cows and dogs.

A countryman from the west trudged through the dust down to the river a few days ago, and reported that it "wasn't much of a stream."

The Library Association is a great success. The interest in it increases as its convenience and merits are perceived.

The speech of Gov. Jarvis on Tuesday night was admired for its conciseness, commonsenseness and common sense,

The concrete pavement is a grand success.

Chickens and eggs are getting scarce; let country precincts be heard from.

The old plan of letting hogs run on Sunday and penning them on Monday still prevails to the damage of flower yards and good men's tempers.

Several of the planks on the Cool Spring bridge are very rotten.

Country people complain that the loose paper in the streets frightens their horses.

Wild ducks abound in the neighboring country streams.

The chandeliers for the "newel posts" in Messrs. Rose & Leak's new store have arrived. As the ladies say, "they are just lovely."

The beautiful front doors which Mr. W. A. Guthrie has recently added as a complete finish to his handsome house are of native N. C. black walnut, beautifully carved and finished.

It is estimated that Robinson's Circus took away some $5,000, and brought trade to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000.

Now that the railroad rates are greatly reduced, many persons intend visiting the State Exposition—provided it ever rains.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We learn that Mr. Geo. M. Rose has given the contract to Messrs. Wright Bros. for building a handsome dwelling on the site of the one recently burned.

Mr. R. S. Huske is adding greatly to the value of his property near the Cape Fear river by putting up new fences, tenements, etc.

The large buildings for storing seed at the Oil Mills are nearly finished. The mill, gin, etc., are running busily every day.

Mr. A. D. Wright, the genial and pushing contractor, is now superintending the building of a large church at Jonesboro, which the congregation of the Rev. W. S. Lacy are having built. Mr. Phil Wright, the junior member of the firm of Wright Bros., is looking after the many contracts they have in this city.

GOV. JARVIS AT ROCKFISH.

Governor Jarvis reached Rockfish at 11 a m Tuesday, and was met at the depot by a large and enthusiastic crowd from the counties of Robeson and Cumberland. The crowd at once moved to the place selected for the speaking in the grove adjoining the beautiful village church. The procession was headed by the Fayetteville Cornet Band under the leadership of Mr. Wemyss, the fine music of which added much to the pleasure of the day. Following the band was an open plow containing the Governor, Col. J. A. Gray, and Messers Jno. D. Williams and T. C. Oakman; and then about 1000 men, many being mounted. The booming of the cannon did not cease until the Governor took his position upon the platform. A high north-west wind prevailed all day, very much to the discomfort of the Governor as he experienced difficulty in the proper control of his voice. He spoke for two hours, and, as he said, to one of the most attentive assemblages it was ever his pleasure to address.

The Governor was welcomed to the village and introduced by Mr T. C. Oakman, President of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company, in a few remarks that were to the point and had a telling effect upon all whose good fortune it was to hear them. He characterized the administration of our Chief Magistrate as one of the most brilliant in the history of North Carolina.

The Governor was the guest of Mr. Oakman during his short stay, and he regrets that he was unable to remain longer with the gentleman who twenty years ago was his enemy.

Mr. Troy was loudly called for after the Governor had finished his speech; he responded as only Troy can respond in a short speech full of enthusiasm and humor.

The ladies presented the Governor and Mr. Troy with beautiful bouquets of choice flowers.

Speech of Governor Jarvis.

The Governor said:

My friends, this large crowd assembled here to-day in the beautiful village of Rockfish convinces me that the people are in earnest in this work; convinces me that they are not yet willing to surrender their State Government into the hands of those who once made it intolerable. "I see before me men from the blacksmith shop, men from the carpenter's bench; men who follow the plough; men in all the different occupations of life; men who toil in sunshine and rain, in heat and cold; and less than thirty years ago, my friends, to the county of Currituck I, too, labored on my farm just as you I am now addressing; and you of this class I am here to day to speak to. It is the laboring man of all others that has the greatest interest in this Government, for when misfortune comes who but the laboring man feels its bad effects first? It is not only so in this country, but in every country upon the habitable globe. Go to Germany; go to Ireland; is it the emperors, the princes, the dukes, and other noblemen that feel the evil effects of bad government? No, my friends, it is the laboring class that are hurt. Let bad government again overtake North Carolina, then will those who toil for their meat and bread feel it first and feel it sadly. Our people are too much in the habit of leaving the affairs of the State in the hands of a few. You say the legislature makes the laws and we shall have nothing to do with it. I tell you, my friends, you should watch your legislators; watch your judges; watch the heads of departments; watch all of those you have placed in office. Yes, watch your Governor. The best Governor you ever had or ever will have needs watching, and he will be made a better officer by the close scrutiny of the people. The office-holder must not be allowed to conduct the affairs of his office as he may please. Permit this and you overturn good government.

As the Governor of all the people of North Carolina, the Governor of the Democrats and the Republicans, of the white man and the black man, of the rich and the poor, I cannot abuse any class of our people; I cannot say one word to offend any class—no, not even a Republican. But as your Governor I appeal to North Carolinians; as your Governor I welcome to our State good people of all parties, from every State in this Union and from all quarters of the globe. And believing that those I am addressing are largely composed of Democrats, let me say that if the Republican party can give to North Carolina a better government, can give to North Carolina more prosperity and peace than the Democratic party, then, my friends, go to the ballot-box and cast your votes for that party. My Republican friends, can we not agree upon this? But you say: "Governor, that's very good talk; you say that each party makes the same promises, and how are we to know what is best to do?" My friends, I would not have you believe all that the candidates for office tell you. Decide the question as to the quality of the service rendered you, and be governed thereby. You are so governed in your purchases; so be governed in making your selections of officers to administer your government. During the two years the Republican party was in power in this State they had absolute control in North Carolina. They required and spent $430,000 to administer the affairs of the State, and for the same length of time two years of Democratic legislation cost the State $57,000; and to-day nearly every office in this grand old State is in the hands of the Democratic party, and whatever North Carolina is to-day the Democratic party is responsible for it. The two years that the Republican party had absolute control, they levied taxes amounting to $1,117,000. How much interest did they pay on the public debt? Not one dollar. What did they do with this vast sum of money? I ask any Republican the bearing of my voice, What did they do with this money? They put it deep down into their own pockets to pay their per d'em. Now, my friends, what did the Democratic par y do for the same length of time? They levied taxes amounting to $543,000; and, besides paying interest on the public debt, they have given us five asylums for the poor and unfortunate instead of two. Dr. York says that before he can be beaten for Governor there must be "an awful dying out of niggers and poor white folks." (I use the Doctor's words.) I say to you, my friends, that the "niggers and poor white folks" should not vote the Republican ticket. Why? For the simple reason that a good government provides for the poor and unfortunate. If the rich man's daughter becomes insane he can send her to a private asylum, but the poor man's wife becomes a maniac and if the State has failed to provide an asylum for this unfortunate class, she must be chained down at home or incarcerated with the felons in the county jail. Now, what is the record? When the Republican party had absolute control for two years and spent two millions of dollars, they built no asylums for the unfortunate poor, yet they come to the "nigger and poor white people" and ask them to cast their votes for the Republican party. Look at the record, my friends. Look at the asylum at Goldsboro for the colored people built by democratic money, built by a democratic legislature and controlled by democrats. Look at the asylum at Morganton, equal to any asylum of any State of this Union, and placed there by the democratic party for the comfort and benefit of the poor of North Carolina. In 1877 Dr. York was a member of the legislature when a proposition was made to build an asylum at Goldsboro for the colored people. He (this same Dr. York) voted no, and said, "let the nigger go to the county jail, or chain him down at home. I will not vote one dollar to build an asylum for the nigger." My colored friends look at the record and see if I speak the truth to you. To-day Dr. York asks you "niggers and poor white folks" to make him Governor. I am not here to-day to array one class against another, but I wish to meet Dr. York on his chosen ground.

What is the record of the two parties on Education? My friends during the two years of Republican rule, taxes by the million of dollars were levied upon you for every purpose but one—search the record for the truth of what I say; and you can not find one line where they passed a law to establish a school in North Carolina. Nevertheless, there was left after the war's wreck a fund belonging to the children of North Carolina for their education. I tell you to day they took the money and put it into their pockets and not one dollar did they expend for education.

What is the democratic party's record? One of the first acts on coming into power was to pass a law levying a tax of ¼ cents on the hundred dollars of property to establish free schools; what did Dr. York say when his name was called to vote upon this bill. He said "no," and so had his vote recorded. But to day in North Carolina, $7 25,000 a year is distributed for the education of white and colored children. School houses now dot every hill side, the valleys and the mountain top as well as shores of the sea, and over $100,000 besides was last year spent for graded schools, established in every important town in the State by the generosity of democrats. Good government also provides teachers, competent teachers, with a competent school system. The democratic party has established normal schools for the education of teachers both which and colored. Dr. York voted against the establishing of these schools. Still, on the stump Dr. York declares that the democratic party is opposed to establishing schools for the education of children.

Dr York's excuse for making this untruthful statement is the fate of the bill introduced at the last session of Congress by Mr. Blair. As your Governor, I instructed the legislature to request our members of the Senate and of the House to introduce a bill placing a portion of the large surplus of money in the vaults at Washington to the credit of the different States for educational purposes. It took the U. S. Senate from December to the last of May to pass the bill and because a democratic House could not do in one month (Congress adjourned early in July) what required a republican senate five months to accomplish, is the excuse Dr York makes for his charge.

Again when this bill came into the House, Mr. Aiken, of S. C., a Democrat, moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill. The objection of one member prevents a suspension of the rules. Mr. Hiscock of New York, a Republican, objected!

Good government provides for the development of the resources of its country. Rich as your State may be in gold, copper, iron, rare gems, tin, coal, the variety of its timber and the power of its water courses, all will lie dormant if not developed. You must have railroads to develop these resources. When the Republican party came into power it passed a law creating 7,000,000 dollars in State bonds for the purpose, as they said, of extending and completing the Western N. C. R R These bonds were taken to New York and 4,000,000 dollars were realized from their sale. But, my friends, so far from extending or improving this road they did not turn as much as a thimble full of dirt, and the road remained on this side of the Blue Ridge until the democrats got control of the government, when they went to work to extend this great State work. Mr. W. C. Troy, of your County, represented you in the Senate, and manfully did he work to secure such legislation as was necessary for the completion of the road, and the road was built without one dollar coming from your treasury. Dr. York when called upon for his vote, voted No, and said let the road remain as it is.

During the two years' reign of the Republican party they issued $2,000,000 of bonds for the extension of the Fayetteville & Coal Fields R. R. (now the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road.) Not a dollar was expended by them on this work. But, my friends, to-day, under a Democratic administration, your cars are running from Greensboro into South Carolina and without one dollar of cost to the people. How is this? I will tell you. It is that the Democratic party has undertaken to discharge its trust to the people of North Carolina. Much credit, it is true, is due to Julius Gray, John D. Williams and others, but if we had not had good government in North Carolina not one of those gentlemen would have put their money into the enterprise.

Good government is as necessary for the development of your resources as the resources themselves. I do not hesitate to say that the exhibit of the resources of our State at Raleigh is far ahead of any ever made by a single State. We have been greatly assisted in this exhibition by gentlemen from the New England States who have come to the State to make their homes with us. But for good government this could never have been. All Northern men ask: "Have you good government? Are the laws justly administered? Is the property which you have for sale near a church, a school house, a railroad? And they hesitate not to purchase when assured of good government.

When the Republican party administered your government they put upon your property a tax of 80 cents on the $100.00; the Democratic administration asks you to pay 25 cents on the $100. Now, how is this you ask. Come to Raleigh and walk into the Governor's office, and every book and paper shall be spread out for your investigation; then go to the Treasurer's office; to the Auditor's office; to the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to all the various offices of your State government, and you will fail to find one dollar of the people's money stolen or misapplied, but you will find that it has been most economically used.

Eight years ago your State had no credit, her bonds were hawked about the markets of the world, and the people of the world called her the sleepy old turpentine State of the Union. Eight years ago the Western N. C. Road was on this side of the mountains; the Yadkin Valley Road did not exist; school houses were closed. Remember now that our grand old State has been lifted up. Sister States that once looked upon her in derision are now emulating her example. Our bonds are as good as those of any State. Asylums and schools established everywhere. Remember that peace, harmony and prosperity exist in every section of our State between all classes. Remember that all this has been done under democratic rule, and within the past eight years—and it will so continue under Alfred M. Scales, of Guilford. North Carolina will continue to prosper under democratic rule, even though the general government continue under Republican rule.

I do not believe that Dr. York is competent to make a good Governor, and the man who fills the office occupies a place to exert a mighty influence for good or evil. We may have the best laws that human wisdom can enact, but unless justly and honestly administered prosperity and peace will be ours no longer. Put a skillful engineer upon that beautiful engine and see how quickly it responds to his every touch. But let you or me with an unpracticed hand undertake to run the locomotive, news would soon come back that it was wrecked. So will it be with an incompetent man at the head of your State affairs.

A republican told me that 105,000 negroes assisted by revenue men will elect York, as the democrats would not all go to the polls. My friends, in the name of all that is good, let me ask you, have the negroes more interest in our government than the white men? I have tried to do all I could for the colored people in building schools, asylums, &c., for them, and Dr. York always opposed me. Yet they say they will all vote for York. I say they are strange human beings. I have no unkind feelings towards the colored people. I want to see them better men and women, and I am doing all I can to accomplish this end. But when they band themselves together to vote against their best interest and bring ruin on the white people, I say let the white people vote solidly against them.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—MCARTHUR—At the residence of the bride's mother in Gray's Creek Township, by Rev. James Cain, on the 7th inst., Mr. E. T. DAVIS to Miss MARY V. MCARTHUR.

IN MEMORIAM.

A few days ago we were called upon to commit to their last resting place in mother earth the mortal remains of our friend and brother, JOSIAH EVANS. The angel of death laid his icy hand upon him and took him away from those who loved him while yet in the prime of his manhood and upon the threshold of a useful life.

It is meet and just that the Knights of Pythias should place upon record their expression of sorrow for his death and the appreciation of his many virtues; therefore,

Resolved, That our order has lost in him a true and loyal Knight, this community one of its most upright and useful citizens. Kindly, generous and sympathetic, sincere in his friendship, preferring to suffer rather than do wrong, he had endeared himself to us all.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved relatives of the deceased, especially to the widowed wife whose home has been made desolate, our deepest, heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the permanent records of this Lodge and that a copy thereof be sent to the *Sun*, to the OBSERVER and the *Piedmont Press*, with a request for publication.

In behalf of Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias.

W. S. COOK,
W. C. TROY,
R. T. SCANLIN,
D. G. MCMILLAN,
A. H. SLOCOMB,
} Com.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HEALTH AND BEAUTY OF CHILDREN can be restored by giving them Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to kill the worms that darken their complexion.

Arsenic Pills by the Piut.

J. A. Smith, a Gainesville, Ga., merchant, says: "For years I was a victim to the combined effects of Erysipelas and an aggravated type of Eczema, that baffled all medical skill. I consulted the very best physicians in the United States, to no good purpose. I gave every patent medicine that was recommended a faithful trial and received no benefit. I took large quantities of potash and a pint cup full of arsenic pills. The patent medicine, pills and potash mixtures fed instead of curing the disease. They destroyed my appetite and wrecked my system—I lost flesh and energy—I lost three years from my business, and spent $2,000 in a fruitless effort to regain my health. At last, when I began to consider my case hopeless, I commenced taking S. S. S., and in a short time I was entirely cured. I waited a year after a cure was effected, and continued to take Swift's Specific off and on as a sort of safeguard, before I was willing to make public this marvelous cure. Being assured beyond the possibility of a doubt that the cure was permanent, I wrote this history of my case for the benefit of my fellow-men.

My skin is now as smooth as it was when a boy I weigh more than I ever did in my life, and my general health was never better. I passed through last winter (which was an unusually cold one), without losing a single day from my business. For the last twelve months I have had no return of the erysipelas in any shape or form, or any touch of eczema."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 W. 23d St., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut St., Phila.

A Solace to the Election Excitement.

In the election excitement we should not lose sight of the next (174th) Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which will happen on Tuesday, November 11th,—full particulars can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. The following is the result of the Drawing on Sept. 9th last. No 70,468 drew the Capital Prize of $75,000—sold in fifths at $1 each—one-fifth ($15,000) by mail from M. A. Dauphin, Washington, D. C., to Miss Mary Cunniff, living at service with Edw. Hopper, Esq., No. 1,205 Spruce St., Philadelphia; one to Mr. Thomas W. Cromer, 371 LaFayette Av., Baltimore, Md. (collected through the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore); one to Mr. Louis P. Ampleman, 325 Spruce St., St. Louis Mo.; another to Henry W. Rahner, engineer U. S. tow boat, "Wm. Stone," at St. Louis, Mo. No. 15,612 drew the Second Capital Prize of $25,000, one fifth of which was held by Mr. Robt. Locke, Memphis, Tenn; another was collected thro' Union and Planters' Bank, of Memphis; one to Mrs. R. S. Durst, San Francisco, Cal. No. 55,712 drew the Third Capital Prize of $10,000, two-fifths held by Mr. G. A. Brown, Bank Exchange, cor. Montgomery and Washington sts., San Francisco; two-fifths were held by Mr. F. H. Rodd, Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. Nos. 21,451 and 46,301 drew the Fourth Capital Prizes ($6,000 each), sold to parties in Pittsburg, San Francisco, Omaha, Neb., and Suffolk, Va., etc., etc., until one tires to hear of good luck, which might have been ours, if we only had invested, but a good resolution to make is never to let another opportunity pass by.—*To be continued indefinitely.*

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1,00@1.25
Sides,	11@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11½@00	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	8½@00	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	26@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.85
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	40@
COTTON TIES	1.25@1.65	Irish, bush	50@75
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@8
N. C. Fam.	$4.25@00	Granulated,	8@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	50@75	SHUCKS—	50@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	40@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	80@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 14—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. B. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	8¼@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	23@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

Great Bargains
AT
PEMBERTON'S.

OWING to the short crop and low price of cotton I have MARKED DOWN THE PRICE of my entire stock of Goods. Those in want of bargains, and who want full value of their money, are specially invited to call and examine his stock and prices. He is compelled to have money and will give bargains. Everybody who wants the *BEST AND LATEST STYLES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,* can save money by giving him a call.

Ladies' Wraps.
A large lot of beautiful
CLOAKS, ULSTERS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, NEW MARKETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED JERSEYS in all SIZES and COLORS, at prices to suit anyone who wants to buy.

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.
His stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes is complete—of all the best makes of the country, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

I will say that my stock of
ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
is the best I have ever offered. I am COMPELLED to SELL THEM to RAISE MONEY, and I MEAN ALL THAT I SAY ABOUT GIVING BARGAINS.

Call and see for yourselves. None need go away without being supplied, if good bargains can induce them to buy.

J. A. PEMBERON.
Oct 16, 1884 89-itf

ROSE & LEAK

ARE now ready to greet their many friends and customers in their new and handsome store recently erected on the site of the old one.

They have returned from the northern Cities with a better stock than they ever before carried. In addition to their usual line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Shoes, Hats, Notions,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING,

they would call especial attention to their beautiful line of

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

The Dress Goods Department contains
SILKS, TWO TONE SATIN SURAHS, "BERBERS" in all shades; FRENCH ARMURES, CASHMERES, HENRIETTAS, &c., &c., &c.

In the Carpet Department will be found beautiful Body Brussels, Tapestries, 3-ply and Extra Super Ingrain Carpetings, Double-faced Smyrna Rugs, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

In the Hat Department will be found an elegant line of the latest styles of Stiff Brim, Nobby and Soft Hats.

In the Shoe Department will be found the best custom work made to their own order.

ROSE & LEAK cannot enumerate all the attractions and novelties to be found in their new store. They simply ask you to call in and see for yourselves. In the centre of the store will be found something that cannot fail to interest the *men* as well as the ladies!

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Oct 16, 1883 89-3t

AT GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1 CASE NEW SWISS EMBROIDERY.
1 case Victoria Lawns, from 10 cts. a yd. up.
1 case Printed Fast Color Lawns at 5 cts.
2 bales Mosquito Netting—all colors.
5 bales Granite Mills Apron Checks.
10 bales Dress Plaids.
25 bales Alabama Yarn.
500 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton.
1 bale Knitting Cotton—all colors.
1 case Pivot Corsets.
1 case Thetis Corsets.

To close out all our
LOW QUARTER SHOES for GENTS' and all our
LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AT COST.

Call at once at the
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
GEO. BRANDT.
July 31, 1884. 78tf

Town Property for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, I will, on Saturday, October 25th, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, that HOUSE and LOT on Person Street, in Fayetteville, between the lots of McKethan and Williams and fronting on Person Street and Cool Spring Lane, and known as "The McIntyre House and Lot."

The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner,
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 25, 1884. 86-4t

NOTICE!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Mary E. Pemberton, on the 16th of August, 1884, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Mary E Pemberton, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. A. MCKETHAN.
Executor.
Oct 9, 1884. 88-4t

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Having just returned from the Great Northern Cities, where we purchased a LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, TINWARE, TOBACCOS, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

We have our Mammoth Store at

Nos. 41 and 43 Person Street,

Filled with ALL the DIFFERENT KINDS of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

That heart could wish or desire, and at PRICES SO LOW that ANY ONE need not be without. Our line of

Heavy Groceries

Is COMPLETE, and we now offer special inducements to Country Merchants. In our up stairs we show a great variety of goods that we offer at WHOLESALE at GREAT BARGAINS. Don't make a trade for ANYTHING without FIRST CALLING ON US, as you will save money by so doing.

R. H TOMLINSON & CO.,
41 and 43 PERSON STREET.
Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1884. 87 3m

NEW FALL GOODS.

MILLINERY, NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS, CHILDREN'S HAND-KNIT HOODS, SACQUES, &c.; Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plumes, Tips, Beaver, French and Wool Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets, Colleretts, Laces, Handkerchiefs, &c.

The best selected stock in the State, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have added 5 and 10 cent counters of useful articles up stairs.

Grand opening of Millinery and Fancy Goods postponed until the second day after a good rain. Having experienced Milliners and the best stock in the State, we guarantee satisfaction in that department.

MRS. DYE,
17 HAY STREET.
Oct. 1, 1884. 87tf

Established 50 Years.

PROGRESS! THE JEWELERS, MERIT!

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR THE SALE OF THE

Aurora Watch Company's Watches.
Rockford Watch Company's Watches.
LEROY W. FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS,

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,

AGENTS FOP THE SPENCER OPTICAL COMPANY'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1884. 80tf

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.

Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.
Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address

McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—

Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,

Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

OVERBAUGH HOUSE,

(A. OVERBAUGH, Prop'r,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE liberal patronage of Commercial Agents and Travelers is a sufficient guarantee of its excellent accommodation and good management. It stands among the

First Hotels of the State.

Owned by the proprietor, every effort possible is put forth for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.

Sep 25, 1884 86 2m

FOR BEST QUALITY OF
CANNED GOODS,
call on
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

I Am Receiving Daily
Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.
A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

LATEST
IS AMER'S AMERICAN WAFER
BISCUIT,
at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Schurz on Blaine.

In his speech in Cincinnati on the 25th of September, recapitulating the charges against Blaine, Mr. Schurz said:

In the name of the independent Republicans who were driven away from their party by the nomination of James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, I solemnly appeal to the American people before rendering judgment by their ballots once more calmly to consider the following facts:

It is charged and proven that Mr. Blaine while a member of Congress used his official influence to exempt from taxation a manufacturing enterprise in which he was financially interested, and also to offer a national bank privilege to men with whom he was engaged in railroad speculations in the way of official favoritism. See Mr. Blaine's letters to Warren Fisher, Jr., of May 26, 1864; August 9, 1872; August 31, 1872; November 18, 1869; December 9, 1870.

It is charged and proved that Mr. Blaine, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, professed to control a profitable interest in an enterprise, the value of which was liable to be largely affected by the legislative action of the same House over which he, as Speaker, presided—namely, the Northern Pacific Railroad; that he admitted the manifest impropriety of the Speaker of the House being connected with such an enterprise, saying he himself "could not touch it," and enjoining his "name to be kept quiet;" that nevertheless he, the Speaker of the House, peddled among his friends as a "rare chance" of profit at a stated price, an interest in an enterprise subject to legislative action, which was just as abhorrent to the elementary principles of official honor and decency, as if he had taken it himself; that he received the money and kept it much over one year without delivering the interest, whereupon, after threatening urgency on the part of those who had paid him, he returned the money—whether he had never controlled that interest, as he had pretended, or whether he had meanwhile more profitably disposed of it elsewhere. See Mr. Blaine's letters to W. Fisher, Jr., of November 25, 1870; W. Fisher to Blaine, September 30, 1871; Blaine to Fisher, October 1, 1871; April 22, 1872; July 3, 1872.

It is charged and proved that Mr. Blaine, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, accepted a valuable interest in another land grant railroad enterprise—the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad—the value of which, until the conditions of the land grant were complied with, remained subject to the legislative action of Congress; that he repeatedly and urgently asked for an additional interest in that enterprise, declaring, if he embarked in it, he saw various channels in which he knew he could make himself useful. See Blaine's letters to W. Fisher, Jr., June 29th and July 2, 1869.

It is charged and proved that Mr. Blaine, when the additional interest demanded by him was not forthcoming, urged upon the notice of the men of whom he asked that interest, while impatiently pressing his request, obviously an inducement, an instance in which, even without knowing it, he had done that land grant railroad "a great favor," by an exercise of his official power as Speaker of the House, thus either clearly indicating that he, in view of this exercise of his official power as Speaker, considered himself entitled to gratitude and reward at the hands of the parties interested, or pointing out that in his official power he possessed the means of making himself still more useful to them. [See Blaine's three letters to W. Fisher for October 4 and October 5, 1876.]

It is charged, and is self evident to any candid mind, that in either of these cases the conduct of Speaker Blaine, no matter whether he succeeded in realizing large profits or not, was equivalent to trading upon his position as Speaker of the House of Representatives for pecuniary gain, and that in every civilized country possessing parliamentary institutions such conduct would be regarded as the offering of high official power for prostitution to make money, and that it would be branded as corrupt.

It is charged and proved that when Mr. Blaine stated to the House of Representatives, on April 24, 1879, to vindicate the propriety of his, the Speaker's holding an interest in the Little Rock Road, that the Little Rock Road derived all that it could from the State of Arkansas, and not from Congress; and that "the company was amenable and answerable to the State *and not in any sense to Congress*," he said what he knew to be untrue, for nobody knew better than he that the Little Rock Road was amenable to Congress as long as the conditions of its land grant were not fully complied with; that he himself had pointed out his service as Speaker in putting through the House a bill keeping the land grant alive, and he remembered another bill passed while he was Speaker, in the directest way affecting the value of the road by repealing restrictions in the sale of the granted lands. See *Congressional Record* of April 25, 1876, United States Statutes at Large of 1869 and 1872, and Blaine's letter to Fisher, October 4, 1864.

It is charged and proved that when Mr. Blaine stated to the House of Representatives, April 24, 1876, that he bought his Little Rock bonds at precisely the same rate that others paid, and that he "never had one except at the regular price," he said what he knew to be untrue, for he knew that according to a contract between Mr. Fisher and him, and a memorandum in Mr. Blaine's own handwriting, the correctness of which he does not dispute, he had received $130,000 in bonds and $15,150 in money, without paying any money therefor. See *Congressional Record*, April 25, 1876, contract, memorandum and testimony partly miscellaneous document No. 176, House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, and Fisher to Blaine, April 15, 1872. It is charged and proved that, before uttering these untruths himself, Mr. Blaine tried to induce Mr. Fisher to make public statements in his favor which he knew to be false, and that to that end he dictated a draft himself containing these false statements which he submitted to Mr. Fisher with an urgent request for his signature. See Blaine's letter to W. Fisher with inclosure, April 16, 1876, and compare Fisher to Blaine, April 15, 1872.

These things are conclusively proved beyond the possibility of contradiction or doubt, not by circumstantial evidence, not by the allegation of his enemies, but by Mr. Blaine himself, by his own letters, his own speeches, his own memoranda and his own testimony before a committee of the House.

And now we declare and maintain that, not according to any new-fangled and exaggerated notions of official punctilio, but according to the code of public morals, which has hitherto prevailed in this country, and which prevails in every civilized nation on earth, such acts constitute the prostitution of official power for private gain and a scandalous degradation of official honor and dignity not only reflecting shame upon the man guilty of them, but in the highest degree humiliating to the people among whom that man held high public station.

We declare and maintain that the election of any man guilty of such things to the Presidency of the United States would disgrace this Republic in the eyes of civilized mankind, by showing the standard of public morals in this country to have fallen so low that the American people either call things honest which in every other civilized country are called corrupt, or that it is a matter of indifference to them whether those they elevate to the highest places are corrupt or honorable.

We declare and maintain that the election to the Presidency of Mr. Blaine, these facts being generally known, would be equivalent to a declaration on the part of the American people that all the various acts of official jobbery of which Mr. Blaine is proved guilty, the prostitution of official power for private gain, the uttering of barefaced untruths to cover up crooked transactions, and the disgraceful tricks employed to deceive public opinion, and similar things, shall now and henceforth be permitted to any public man without disqualifying from the highest honors and trusts the people have to bestow.

We maintain that such a declaration on the part of the American people would inevitably teach our politicians that they may make themselves rich by the prostitution of official power without disgrace or danger, and may have plunder and honor at the same time; it would encourage and promote beyond control corrupt practices in all the branches of our government; it would lead astray our youth by the seductive example of corrupt practices not only unpunished but crowned with honor; it would endanger not only the vitality of our political institutions, but the integrity of our private business life, in its various ramifications by the inevitable demoralization of the popular conscience.

We sincerely believe these consequences which Mr. Blaine's election would draw after it to be so grave and, perhaps, irremediable, that all the evils predicted, even by the extremest Republicans, as likely to follow a change of party in power are insignificant compared with them. We believe, therefore, that this change, which as every sensible man knows must come some time, should be made now, when it can not be postponed without the gravest, and, perhaps, permanent injury to the public welfare. We believe that the interests involved in this election, the good name of the country, the standard of official honor in our Government, the integrity of our public as well as our private concerns, are infinitely superior to the interests of any political party; and thus we appeal confidently, not to any party spirit, but to the patriotic impulses of American citizenship.

That protest against the corrupt tendency of the times can only be administered in one way, and that is by the overwhelming defeat of the corrupt candidate and the election of an honest man. And in that protest there is in the candidate to be elected to fulfill this great object the only necessary, indispensible quality, and that is high integrity. The only question is whether Grover Cleveland answers that description. I am a citizen of New York, and my experience is that every Republican who voted for him two years ago, who is governed by the public welfare alone, will now say that he does not regret the vote then cast. I am sure no honest, fair-minded man will deny when he quits the Governor's chair, that he made as good a Governor as any New York has ever had. He has shown not only that honesty which keeps himself honest, but that aggressive honesty which makes those around him so, and not only that, but also makes scoundrels his enemies [applause]; that honesty which always puts the public welfare above party success. When you want to measure the character of a public man you will have to record not only what he does, not only whether he has the courage to resist party enemies, but also whether he has the courage to deny his party friends when they ask for something that is wrong.

I don't stand here as a Democrat to puff up a Democratic candidate. I don't tell you Cleveland is an ideal Statesman, that he knows everything, and if you elect him we will at once be relieved from all ills that human flesh is heir to, that the millennium will come—by no means—there will be the same controversies as heretofore; but one thing I am assured of, and that is if Grover Cleveland is elected every man in the country who has his eyes open will know what that election means. He will see that the United States proclaims that the American people are an honest people and are inflexibly determined to have an honest Government. It is now we have to fight the decisive battle for honest Government, and every American citizen is expected to do his duty. If we lose corruption will fasten on and on for generation and generation.

You have, perhaps, heard and read in your newspapers that in England everybody is for Cleveland and opposed to Blaine. You are told this is because England is a free trade country, and wants to have the tariff abolished in the United States. But go over into Germany, and there protection is a farce, yet there you will again find all the journals, newspapers and everybody in favor of the election of Cleveland as against Blaine. Go to France, Belgium, Switzerland, and you find the same thing. Why? On account of protection? No, sir. There is another reason. It is a reason springing from generous hearts. It is because the well-meaning, honest, high minded people in all civilized countries in the world can not for a moment understand that a proud, great powerful Nation like the United States could ever for a moment think of elevating to their highest post of honor a man whose hands are tainted with corruption. And therefore I say to you not only our own welfare and that of our children, but the honor of the Republic is involved in the election before us.

Now, my fellow citizens, if we win this fight and I trust we will, then even the nomination of Mr. Blaine may serve one good purpose, for it will show how firmly, how unbendingly the American people are determined to maintain the integrity of their Government forever and forever more.

English Interests Demand the Election of Blaine.

A London dispatch of Sept. 26 says that Mr. Wm. H. Hurlburt, formerly editor of the New York *World*, had that day sent the following cablegram to Senator McDonald, of Indiana:

To J. E. McDonald, Indianapolis:

It is not true that the leading British newspapers favor the election of Governor Cleveland and deprecate the election of Blaine.

British commercial interests demand the election of Blaine, and practical British exporters admit this to me. The system of Federal taxation represented by Mr. Blaine has given England the markets of the world. Englishmen know that American exports are steadily declining, and that American manufactures represent only fourteen per cent. of these exports. Englishmen know that American production has outrun our capacity of home consumption. Englishmen know that Democratic reform extending the free list of raw materials would so diminish the cost of American production as to drive English goods out of foreign markets, increase the output of American factories, enhance the demand for intelligent American labor, and raise the wages of American workingmen. Democratic reform means death to Federal taxation, under which American exports have fallen off $83,000,000 in value since 1883, and $162,000,000 in value since Mr. Blaine came into power with the late President Garfield in 1880. This federal taxation feeds the export trade of England. What wide-awake English newspaper, then, can advocate the election of Mr. Cleveland? Englishmen know it is this Federal taxation which handicaps the well-paid, intelligent labor of America, as French protection now enables English labor to undersell France in the markets of French Africa.

Englishmen admit that under reformed Democratic taxation American labor might undersell English producers in England. We grow three-fourths of the cotton of the world. Our cotton factories are the best appointed; our spinners the best paid and the best educated alive, yet Englishmen taunt us to-day with the assertion that our exports of cotton goods are annually diminishing, even with an over-supply at home, and with millions of customers at our doors in the New World. Are Western voters marines, that Mr. Blaine should ask them to believe that England longs to see Mr. Cleveland saw off that huge limb of federal taxation on which England now lolls so comfortably? What can be the use of making commercial treaties with Mexico, or Spanish America, or Asia, while Mr. Blaine stands ready with his federal taxation to close any possible Panama canal to the manufactures of America for the benefit of the exporters of England and of Europe.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBURT.

THE VALUE OF SLANG.—"Slang has this value, that it shows how language grows. The English tongue is so vigorous that it seizes whatever it needs for growth, just as it did in its infancy. At that period direct imitations of sounds were constantly made into words, as the young vandals of to-day use 'chink' for 'money.' Farther on in the growth of the tongue, it took from ordinary speech these imitative words, and converted them to new uses, just as you say 'ticker' for 'watch,' and 'puff' for 'advertisement.' The contraction of words is another stage, as 'mob,' now perfectly good English, was at first merely slang for the Latin mobile, the fickle crowd, as 'cab' was slang for 'cabriolet,' and 'furlong' for 'furrow long,' the length of a furrow-long, the length of a furrow, and as 'mob' is slang for 'nobility.'

"We make words from men's names in the same way. I suppose 'boycotting' may be good English soon. "'Martinet,' now indispensable, was the name of a historic general over-strict in discipline. 'Derrick' was a famous hangman of the seventeenth century, in honor of whom the roughs nicknamed the gallows-like hoisting apparatus; and these are two, only, out of scores of cases.

"Many of the words that are now respectabilities of conversation were once gutter-children. 'Drag,' for instance, was a thieves' word for carriage, and 'dragsmen' the particular variety of thieves who followed the carriage to cut away the luggage from the rack behind. But 'drag' is good English now for a private coach. 'Kidnap,' was thieves' slang for child stealing; that is, to 'nab a kid.' 'Tie,' for cravat, was as much the slang of low life as 'choker' is now. 'Conundrum,' and 'donkey,' and 'fun' were all slang words, though perhaps not as low. 'Bore' was slang, and so were 'waddle' and 'bother.'"—*From "Slang," by Lucia Gilbert Runkle, in St. Nicholas for October.*

THE TOBACCO CROP OF 1884.—In Broadstreet's for last week much information of interest and value touching the tobacco industry and trade was given. As there stated, current estimates place the tobacco acreage in the United States the present year at nearly 700,000 acres, with a probable yield of about 600,000,000 pounds, as against 638,841 acres and 472,961,000 pounds produced five years ago. But the steady increase of tobacco cultivation is met by a steadily growing demand and widening channels of distribution, and in nearly all classes of tobacco old stocks are comparatively light and values are steady to firm.

Statistics further show that the western tobacco districts at the last census represented 50 per cent. of the total acreage and 51 per cent. of the total number of pounds produced in the United States. The seed-leaf or cigar tobacco districts represent 11 per cent. of the acreage and 18 per cent. of the total number of pounds. The remainder of the United States tobacco crop is in special types of Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland.

Blaine's Hocking Valley Investment.

[New York Times & World, of Oct. 9.]

The letter of James G. Blaine to Mr. Bundy denying that he ever owned a dollar's worth of coal lands in the Hocking Valley or any other section of Ohio brought out later the true facts of the case showing that he was and still is a stockholder in the companies which mine coal in the Hocking Valley where the laborers were compelled to work at starvation wages, and to-day are in need and almost dying from hunger and neglect. The following is an autograph letter dated in the Senate Chamber and inclosing a draft for $25,000:

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, '83.

DEAR SIR:—Find enclosed my draft for $25,000 in payment of my subscription to the Hope Furnace enterprise. Touching the interest I have to ask that whatever it may amount to, you will permit its payment to be postponed until some matters between Mr. Lee and myself are definitely adjusted.

Very Resp'y,
J. G. BLAINE.

MR. DENISON.

The fac simile letter above, signed by James G. Blaine, is published in proof of the charge that Mr. Blaine deliberately lied when he wrote to Mr. Hezekiah Bundy, on July 22, in the following terms: "In answer to your recent favor I beg to say that *I am not and never have been* the owner of any coal lands or iron lands, or lands of any character whatever in the Hocking Valley or in any part of Ohio. Nor have I *at any time owned a share of stock in any coal, iron, or land company in the State of Ohio.*" The association known as the "Proprietors of the Hope Furnace Tract" purchased, in 1880, through their agent, J. M. Denison, an undivided two-thirds interest in a tract of timber, coal, and iron lands situated in Vinton and Athens Counties, Ohio. The land was bought of W. D. Lee, and was represented by 35 blocks of stock each of a value of $25,000. Through Mr. Lee's solicitation Mr. Blaine subscribed for one block of the stock, and payment was made by the draft inclosed in the letter printed in fac simile above. Mr. Denison's receipt for the draft has been published. The Hope Furnace Tract Association property, as represented by these twenty-five-thousand-dollar shares or blocks, was ultimately merged into or consolidated with the Standard Coal and Iron Company, on the basis of $50,000 at par of the consolidated company's bonds for a twenty five thousand dollar block in the Hope Tract. On the 25th of May, 1882, Mr. J. Henry Brooks, the Trustee in respect to the titles of the lands purchased, handed to Mr. Stephen B. Elkins 50 of the Standard Coal and Iron Company's bond's, representing Mr Blaine's interest in the Hope Furnace Tract, and he received the following voucher, which has been published in fac simile by the Democratic National Committee: "New York, May 25, '82. Received of J. Henry Brooks, $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Company, on account of James G. Blaine, numbered from 351 to 400, inclusive. (Signed) S. B Elkins." Mr. Lee has attempted a most lame and impotent defense of Mr. Blaine by asserting that this $25,000 was merely a loan. Mr. Blaine did not so consider it on Aug. 10, 1882, when he wrote from Saratoga to Mr. Lee as follows: "I have your favor, and in answer beg to say that I never in my life recommended a loan to any one, or assumed any responsibility for another man's investment. You are at liberty, however, to say that *in addition to an investment in the bonds of the Standard Company*, I and a friend of mine jointly advanced a very considerable sum of money on your note, secured by the bonds, and in this way showed faith in the intrinsic value of the bonds and in the success of the Standard Company." If Mr. Lee's explanation were a true one it would place Mr. Blaine in the disagreeable position of having served as a stool pigeon in the enterprise; but the payment of the money, the transfer of the Standard Company's bonds, and the publication of the receipt prove actual ownership on Mr. Blaine's part, and show that his denials are wholly false. And in this case his lies were needless, for his connection with the enterprise was innocent. His fear seems to have been that an attempt might be made to fix on him some responsibility for the labor troubles in the Hocking Valley, which might cost him votes in Ohio.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—While at Ore Hill last Saturday we saw piles of rocks along the rail road which excited our curiosity. Upon enquiry we were informed that they were loose rocks, lying on the surface of the earth, that had been piled up to be carried by the railroad company to be put in the road bed in the swamps south of Fayetteville. The rocks are piled up in rows like cord-wood, and the company pay 25 cents per yard square. Chatham could spare many thousand tons of rocks and then have an abundance.—*Chatham Record.*

COL. GREEN'S CANVASS.—Our candidate for Congress, Col. Wharton J. Green, addressed the people at Fremont on Tuesday in a rousing speech, which won him many friends. Ex-Gov. Brogden, the republican candidate, was present and replied. We learn that the old Governor went completely back on his political reform declaration of two years ago, and drifted back into his old bad habits. He makes a hopeless fight. Col. Green has dilled the Governor pretty lively.—*Goldsboro Messenger. Oct. 9.*

In his visit to Mr. Blaine the other day, General Grant remarked: "That there was never a time when the country needed the success of the Republican party (and therefore the success of high tariff) so much as now." And the twenty-thousand unemployed men in Milwaukee, and the Hocking valley miners, and the vast numbers of men thrown out of employment all over the country, by mills shutting down, furnaces being put out, and the failures in every class of business so constantly recurring, ask in very loud tones, Why?—*The Rambler.*

How would it do for Belva Lockwood, Gen. Butler and St. John to pool their issues and meander around the country together? What a splendid team they would make.—*Philadelphia North American.*

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Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
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CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

Document No. 1—1884.
DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.
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THE PLATFORMS, THE PARTIES AND THE ISSUES THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

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A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters in this year's elections.

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THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
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It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

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Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.
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Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
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Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
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Nov 22, 1883 42tf

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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0 0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 26
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 09
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 23
Egypt	43.5	2 50	2 41
Gulf	46.5	3 10	3 05
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 33
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	4 02
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 30
Staley	70.0	5 10	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 28
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 47
Greensboro	97.6		7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0 0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8 0	10 35	10 26
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 08
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 52
Swann's	68.6	4 33	4 20
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 50	4 30
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 59
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0 0	7 40	
Rockfish	7 2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14 0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21 1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24 4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 10
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 34	5 26
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 29	6 19
McNatt's	21.8	6 49	6 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 40

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